North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1850. NO. 14.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

The Caswell Female Institute,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

B. GOULD, A. M. *Principal.*

MISS KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.*

MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE Subscriber, availing himself of the well known healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to establish a *Female Seminary*, which, in addition to meeting the wants of this vicinity, shall merit patronage from abroad. He has, accordingly, spared no pains in procuring an assistant possessing the highest qualifications. Miss Kellogg, (who has recently arrived,) received her education at some of the best institutions in the country, and has been highly successful as a Teacher. Testimonials of the most commendable character can be exhibited from gentlemen of the first respectability.

The course of studies will now embrace all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries of the highest class. Thoroughness is the leading feature in the plan of instruction. The government is strict, but gentle and conciliatory. For rapid progress and superior attainments in Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, it is believed that this School now offers very unusual facilities.

The subscriber will devote one half of his time to this school, his connection with the Dan River Institute still continuing.

Board, including washing, from $6 to $7 per month. Pupils are required to board in families approved by the Principal.

The next session will commence on the *6th of January*. Early attention is requested as far as practicable. Charge will be made from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction made for absence except for protracted sickness.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition, according to studies pursued from $8 to $15	
Music, (Piano with singing) three lessons per week, with an extended series of vocal exercises, for cultivating the voice after the most approved European method,	20 00
Drawing, Painting in water colors, stylographic, Monochromatic, Painting and Embroidery, each	6 00
French,	5 00

B. GOULD.

November 25, 1850. 844—3tw.

Raleigh Register insert three times and forward account.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months.	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.

The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.

The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.

The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.

Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.

History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50

Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.

Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.

Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.

The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.

Life here and there by N. P. Willis.

The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.

The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C. J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*

Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

Register publish till forbid.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

South Lowell Male Academy,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pain will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12-50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $25 00 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same distance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*

November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month. and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
The higher Branches of English,	10 00
The Languages,	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.

December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851.

The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropriate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

REV. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.

November 30, 1850. 9—

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,

MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

St. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 11—5t.

FOR $450.

A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well watered.

JOS. BRIDGES.

December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

Dec. 11, 1850. 12—w4t.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Fayetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a week for four weeks.

The Rev. Dr. Hooper's Family School

In the Country, Near Littleton Depot,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

Teachers—REV. WM. HOOPER, PROF. J. DEBERNIERE HOOPER, AND THOMAS C. HOOPER.

THE next session will commence on the first Thursday in January. It is requested that those who intend to send, will make early application.

Nov. 23, 1850. 8—4t.

Dan River Institute,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of January.

Board in the village and vicinity, from $6 to $7 per month.

A. C. LINDSAY,
Teacher of Languages,
B. GOULD,
Teacher of Mathematics.

December 11, 1850. 12—3t.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

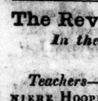
A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.



I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE*, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,

RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

NEW BOOK STORE,

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

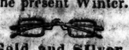
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, bracelets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vases,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et cetetas.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisine* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified. W. R. PEPPER.

Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

BOOT and SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *A good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade. The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

The "Bugg" Also at Home Again!

R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself,* and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina, now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines, than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equal to any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kind and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,

No. 1.

R. R. R. R.

Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—

Register copy.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

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Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON, Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $14; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup. Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

NO HUMBUG!

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-11Feb.

*** The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Gitandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Bank of the State of North Carolina

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. 13—td.

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do,
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c, &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a Charter to cut a Canal from North River to some point in Currituck Bay.

October 30, 1850. 839—5t.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct. 9, 1850. 836

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Received by Express this Day

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors.

Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 6. 839—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Company. MANY CITIZENS.

Caswell County, December 7th, 1850. 13—2w.

GLASS JARS,—90 dozen assorted low priced Jars for Preserves and Confectioners use, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Aug. 27, 1850. 830—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS will find employment by immediate application to Oliver and Proctor. None but steady men and first-rate workmen need apply. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

Fine Fancy Cass Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Cassimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 4—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

A message was sent to the House, stating the passage of the engrossed bill from the House entitled a bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, with sundry amendments.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a memorial relating to the protection of stock, reported a bill to prevent the destruction of live stock in the wild range. Read first time.

Mr. Cameron from the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the bill to authorize the building of a toll bridge on Dan river, in Caswell county, and to incorporate the same, reported the same and recommended its passage. Also, a bill to encourage the investment of capital for mining and manufacturing purposes. Also, a bill to incorporate Connohe Lodge in the town of Hamilton. Also, a bill to incorporate Theophilus Division, No 57, of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, in the Town of Murfreesborough. Also, a bill to incorporate a bank in the town of Greensborough in the county of Guilford. Also, a bill to incorporate a bank in the town of Washington. Also, a bill to amend an act for the incorporation of the town of Washington. Also, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road company. Also, a bill to incorporate the Ringgold Guards. Also, a bill to incorporate a Female Academy in the town of Hamilton. Also, a bill to incorporate Windsor Female Academy. Also a bill to incorporate Franklinsville Academy. Also, a bill to incorporate Home Guards in Pasquotank.

Mr. Woodfin from the Judiciary committee to whom was referred the bill to provide for the pay of witnesses in certain cases, reported a substitute, which was read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the County of Mecklenburg praying for the passage of a law, subjecting to taxation certain articles manufactured out of the State. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate Cool Spring Tent, No. 263, Independent Order of Rechabites, in the town of Fayetteville. Passed and referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bunting, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company. Read first time and referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to repeal an act of 1848-'9, entitled an act to amend the charter of Hickorynut Turnpike Company. Read first time and referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Speaker presented the report of the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, directing him to report the amount of land and poll tax, discriminating between white and black polls. On motion of Mr. Shepard, ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Joyner presented the following Preamble and Resolution in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which was made the order of the day for Saturday next and ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS, the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is the property of the State, and is in a most ruinous and dilapidated condition, discreditable to the owner and affording but little comparative advantage to the public; and unless it be reconstructed all the operations must in a short time cease:

Resolved, therefore, That it is expedient to reconstruct the road upon the following terms and conditions: That a company be incorporated with a capital stock of eight hundred thousand dollars, to rebuild the said road with a heavy T iron or other iron equally good, weighing not less than fifty-one and a half pounds to the linear yard and to properly stock and equip the said road; that the entire road with all the property of every description appertaining to the same shall form a part of the said capital to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, to be owned by the State; that solvent individuals subscribe for four hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of said company, and after having expended one half thereof in the reconstruction of said road, the President and Directors of said company be authorized to mortgage the one half of said road, belonging to individuals, to enable them to purchase iron and other materials for its complete equipment; that one half of said road, when thus reconstructed and equiped, shall belong to the said individual subscribers, and that preference to be given for thirty days after the rise of the present General Assembly, to the individual stockholders of the late Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to subscribe for the four hundred thousand dollars contemplated by the resolution or any part thereof, after which time, if not then taken, the subscription to be opened to all persons.

Mr. Washington introduced the following Preamble and Resolution, which were read the first time:

WHEREAS, it is believed there are, in the Eastern part of the State, large bodies of waste and unimproved Swamp Lands, which in their present condition are useless to the Literary Board, to the State, or its citizens, and are likely so to continue; and whereas it is believed the Literary Fund would be increased and the interest of the State and the citizens would be promoted by either making said lands subject to entry under certain limitations and restrictions, or allowing them to be sold at certain fixed rates. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Education and the Literary Fund be instructed to enquire into the propriety of draining all such swamp lands belonging to the Literary Fund, as may not have been drained or attempted to be drained, though the quantity thereof may exceed 2,000 acres in a body; or of allowing the Literary Board to sell the same at certain fixed, fair rates; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to amend 21st section of 125th chapter of the Revised Statutes. [Provides that sheriffs shall advertise land for taxes 90 days previous, and repeals the clause requiring sales of lands to be advertised in a Raleigh newspaper.]

Mr. Arendell, a bill to incorporate the Beaufort and North Carolina Rail Road Company. Read and referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Bynum the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the Senate Branch of the committee on enrolled bills for the week. Also, a message agreeing to rescind the order by which the report of the President and Directors of the Literary Board was referred to the committee on Finance, and disagreeing to the proposition to refer the same to a joint select committee.

Also, a message transmitting the following engrossed bills from the Senate: A bill to incorporate the Murfreesboro' Joint Stock Building Company; a bill to amend an act passed in 1830-'31 to incorporate the town of Gatesville, in Gates county; a bill to amend the 7th sec., chap. 5, of the Revised Statutes, concerning apprentices; a bill to incorporate Fulton Lodge, No. 99, Ancient York Masons, Salisbury, N. C.; and a bill to authorize the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company to issue bonds; all of which were read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Barnes of Northampton, the rules were suspended and the last bill read a second time. Mr. Barnes moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading, but objection being made, the motion was withdrawn.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Eaton introduced a memorial praying an act of incorporation; referred.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, a memorial praying a change of the law concerning the advertisement of lands sold for taxes; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Leach, of Johnston, presented the resignation of Richardson O'Neal, a Justice of the Peace for that county; accepted.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jones presented a resolution in favor of Peyton P. Moore, and Richardson Nicholls, which was read the first time.

Mr. Eaton a bill to incorporate Coldstream Division, No. 30, S. of T., Warrenton, N. C.; and a bill to incorporate Muchuena Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., Warrenton, which were referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. McMillan, a bill to lay off a public road from Jefferson to Gap Civil; read the first time.

Mr. Bogle, a bill to lay off and establish the County of Williams; read the first time.

Mr. Fleming, a bill to amend the act to build a turnpike road from Salisbury to the Georgia line. After debate between Messrs. Fleming and Hayes of Cherokee concerning the reference, the bill was referred to the committee on Cherokee lands.

Mr. Walton, a bill to incorporate the Piedmont Plank Road Company, and to repeal an act of 1848-'9; referred to committee on Cherokee lands.

Mr. Avery presented a minority Report from the committee on slavery, which was read and ordered to be printed.

[See this Report in another column.]

The hour having arrived when the special order for the day should be taken up, being the subject of amending the Constitution, on motion of Mr. Fleming the special order was postponed to Friday next, and the unfinished business of yesterday taken up.

The resolutions of Mr. Bridges relating to the North Carolina Railroad were taken up for consideration.

Mr. Pope withdrew the resolutions offered by him yesterday as a substitute for Mr. Bridges resolutions, and offered the following in its stead, which was decided by the Speaker to be out of order while the indefinite postponement of the original resolutions was under consideration:

Resolved, That the General Assembly hereby proposes to the North Carolina Rail Road Company to abandon the said Rail Road charter on the conditions that said Company shall return to each stockholder the amount paid in by him or her, and that the State of North Carolina shall pay all reasonable expenditures incurred in regard to said Road.

Messrs. Cotten and Brogden then addressed the House at length in support of the resolutions, and agaist the policy of building the North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Brogden had not concluded when he gave way to a motion for adjournment, and the House adjourned to 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Brogden resumed his remarks, which he continued to a great length. Mr. Saunders of Wake, followed, in defence of the Rail Road system, who occupied the attention of the House to a late hour, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 12, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

The House was informed that the Senate had passed the following engrossed bill and resolution, in which they ask the concurrence of the House: a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, and the resolution in favor of John H. Wheeler.

Mr. Bower presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Ashe county, in relation to the construction of a public road from Jefferson to the Virginia line. Referred, on his motion, to the committtee on Internal Improvements.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Courts, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to repeal the act of 1848-'9, entitled an act to amend the charter of the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on Corporations, reported a number of bills, and recommended their passage. These bills will noticed on their second reading.

Mr. Drake, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred a Resolution relative to the Salisbury and Western Turnpike, made a Report thereon, accompanied by the following Resolution, to wit:

WHEREAS, at the last session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, an act was passed authorizing the construction of a turnpike road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line, and that the making of said road should be paid out of the funds arising from the funds of the Cherokee lands; and whereas, the expenses of survey and location have been paid out of the general Treasury of the State; therefore

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and required, that out of the first monies collected on notes, judgments, or any other claims due and arising from the sale of Cherokee lands, he retain and return to the general Treasury the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest thereon from the 20th November, 1850—that being the amount expended in the survey of the Salisbury and Western turnpike road.

Ordered that said Report and vouchers be printed.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to incorporate Holly Springs Lodge of ancient York Masons, in the county of Wake. Referred, on his motion, to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Joyner introduced a bill to incorporate the Mechanic's Savings Society. Referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition praying the emancipation of Lewis Williams, a man of color. Referred.

Mr. Lane a bill in relation to Mills. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Malloy a bill more adequately to compensate Constables. Referred to Judiciary committee.

The engrossed bill concerning original attachments was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled. The engrossed bill concerning Jury trials in the county of Buncombe was read the third time, amended, and sent to the House for concurrence. The bill concerning the duties of Sheriffs was passed the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Received a message from the Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of two on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House, to inform the Hon. David S. Reid of his election as Governor of the State, and to know at what time it will suit him to appear before the General Assembly to take the oaths of office.

The proposition was concurred in, and the House of Commons informed thereof, and that Messrs. Bower and Joyner form the Senate's branch of said committee.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company—the bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Rail Road Company—the bill to incorporate Conneho Lodge—the bills to incorporate the Trustees of Windsor and Colerain Academies—the bill to incorporate Oriental Lodge—the bill to incorporate the Home Guards—the bill to incorporate Theophilus Division, Sons of Temperance—the resolution in favor of Susannah Fox—the resolution in favor of Jason Sherrill—the bill authorizing a toll bridge on Dan River, near Milton—the bill to prevent the destruction of stock in the wild range—the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Yadkin—the bill in relation to the execution of criminal process—the bill to incorporate Marratoch Division, Sons of Temperance—and the bill to incorporate Esperanza Lodge, were severally read the second time and passed.

On moition of Mr. Pender, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Brogden asked leave to make a personal explanation with regard to an expression he had used in the heat of debate yesterday towards Mr. Graves, Speaker of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature. He regretted that he had used the expression, and hoped that it would be considered as never having been said.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in an amendment to the bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company; to strike out twenty-five years and insert fifty years, which was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Kallum presented a memorial from citizens of Rockingham county, praying the passage of an act to open the river Mayo so as to admit the passage of fish up the same, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Bond, the petition of Sarah Avery, asking for a pension; referred to the committee on Claims.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, a bill to require Sheriffs to advertise lands sold for taxes in a newspaper published in the County in which the lands lie, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Durham, a bill to incorporate Samaritan Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., Chapel Hill, Orange county, and Mr. Pegram a bill to incorporate La Fayette Division, S. of T., No. 2, Fayetteville, which bills were referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Pegram, a bill to provide for the opening of the Upper Little River, in Cumberland county, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Gordon, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company, which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Wilson a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to inform Hon. David S. Reid of his election as Governor of the State of North Carolina, and to know of him at what time it will suit him to appear before the General Assembly to take the oath of office; and that said committee make report thereof.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to repeal the act of 1844-'45 to attach that part of Carteret called Ocracoke to Hyde county; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers on Cherokee lands, and moved its reference to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, opposed this motion to refer, and moved to amend by referring it to the Joint Select committee on Cherokee lands.

A warm personal debate ensued between Messrs. Fleming and Hayes on this point. Finally the amendment of Mr. Hayes was not agreed to, and the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing or altering the punishment for trading with slaves.

Mr. Stevenson presented the following resolutions, which were read the first time and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to procure a hydrographical survey of those waters lying between Pamplico Sound and Beaufort harbor, known as Core Sound, with a view of having the channel of said Sound deepened by dredging or otherwise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, a bill more effectually to suppress gaming with cards, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether or not, under the Revenue act of the session of 1848-'49 United States stocks are taxable.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill to lay off and establish the county of Williams was taken up, and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Pigott a bill to require purchasers of Turpentine to pay the inspection fees, which was read the first time.

Mr. Bogle a bill to annex a part of the county of Wilkes to the county of Alexander, which was referred to the committeee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wiggins, a bill to inocrporate Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122, Ancient York Masons, Oxford, Granville county, and Mr. Amis to incorporate Oxford Division, No. 41, S. of T., which bills were referred to the committee on Private Bills. Mr. Amis also introduced a bill to incorpoate the Tar river Academy, which was referred to the committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, the bill to appoint tax collectors for North Carolina, was taken up and referred to the committee on Finance.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order of the day—being the bill to appoint a general superintendant of the Common Schools. On motion, the consideration of this subject was postponed until Saturday, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions of Mr. Bridges, concerning the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, took the floor, and continued his remarks from yesterday, during which Mr. Stevenson made an explanation of his remarks on Tuesday. The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Cherry, Winston, Drake, Sherard, Erwin, Jerkins, Fleming, Bond, Wilson, Taylor, Cotten, and Martin. [This debate will be given hereafter.] The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the motion to postpone indefinitely, when the motion prevailed—yeas 80, nays 36.

The House immediately adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 13, 1850.

The Senate met, according to adjournment.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to improve the State road leading from Wilkesborough, by Jefferson to the Tennessee line. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Willey presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in Edenton on the subject of slavery. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Berry presented a bill for the better regulation of the village of Chapel Hill. Read and referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill concerning the right of appeal in criminal cases. Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to improve County prisons and to establish houses of correction. Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Shepard, from the Committee on the Literary Fund, reported a bill to incorporate the Union Institute, in Randolph County, a Normal College, recommending its passage. Mr. Shepard, from the same Committee, reported a bill to change the mode of dividing the proceeds of the Literary Fund, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Washington, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to repeal the act of the last Assembly, providing for the support of a system of International, Literary and Scientific exchanges, and ecommended its passage.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial, presented a bill to emancipate Lucy, a slave, and her daughter Laura. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom had been referred the bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Topsail Plank Road Company, reported the same and recommended its passage.

Mr. Washington, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill in relation to slaves and free persons of color and for other purposes; and also the bill to prevent the Clerks of Courts from issuing certificates to free negroes and free persons of color, reported a substitute. Read first time and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

READING OF BILLS.

The bill to incorporate the Home Guards, and the bill to authorize the building of a toll bridge on Dan River in Caswell in county, were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning corporations—the bill to encourage the investment of capital for mining and manufacturing purposes—the bill passed at the last session, concerning the county of Polk—the bill to incorporate the Trustees of Topsail Academy—and the bill to repeal the 57th section of the 106th chapter of the Revised Statutes, were severally read the second time and passed.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington was read the second time and passed.

FURNISHING THE TWO HALLS.

The Senate then took up the engrossed Resolutions from the House, proposing certain alterations and improvements of the Hall of the House of Commons, and asking an appropriation therefor.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the select committee, that the Senate chamber be furnished in a similar manner to the House of Commons, and that the sum of $800 be appropriated for that purpose, it was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Courts, this vote disagreeing was reconsidered, when the amendment was again rejected, ayes 23, noes 24—the ayes and noes being demanded by Mr. Canaday:

YEAS—Messrs. Arendell, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of B., Courts, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, McMillan, Malloy, Pender, Sessoms, Shepard, Speight, Washington, Willey and Woodfin—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Cameron, Canaday, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Nixon, Richardson, Rogers, Sherod, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson and Wooten—24.

The question being on concurring in the Resolutions to furnish the Hall of the House of Commons, they were rejected, ayes 6, noes 41.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Washington, Beaufort County, which was amended on motion of Mr. Shepard; and after some time spent in the consideration of said bill on motion of Mr. Bower, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the engrossed bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, and a resolution allowing Col. John H. Wheeler the use of certain documents in the State Library for one year, which were read the first time. Also, a message, requesting the concurrence of the House in an amendment to the bill restoring jury trials to the County Court of Buncombe County. On motion of Mr. Erwin, the bill and amendment were laid on the table for the present. Also, a bill concerning the duties of sheriffs, which was read the first time.

Mr. Powers presented a memorial from the officers of the 30th Regiment of N. C. Militia, praying a revision of the Militia laws of the State, which was referred to the committtee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Caldwell of Rowan, introduced a bill to incorporate the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company; referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. Also, a memorial from certain farmers of Rowan, praying the Legislature to pass some law to protect their crops from destruction by Crows, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, a resolution to instruct the committee on claims to inquire into the claims of Mark Coleman and others, which was adopted.

Mr. Foard offered a resolution declaring that no member shall speak longer than thirty minutes, except by special leave from the House, which, on motion of Mr. Brogden, was laid on the table.

Mr. Pigott introduced a bill to exempt canoes and nets from execution in certain cases, which was referred to the committee on Judiciary. Also, the resignation of J. L. Boykin, a justice of the Peace of Sampson county, which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law with respect to the tax on the erection of gates by private individuals across public roads.

Mr. Williams of Mecklenburg, a bill to repeal the 8th section of the Revenue Act, of 1848-'9, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, the House reconsidered the vote by which the bill incorporating the Piedmont Plank Road Company was referred to the committee on Cherokee lands, and on his motion, the bill was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. The House also reconsidered the reference of Mr. Fleming's bill to amend the act of 1848-'9 laying off a turnpike road from Salisbury to the Georgia line, and the bill was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Webb, a bill to repeal a portion of the act of 1848-'9, establishing the turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia line, so that it shall not be constructed between Salisbury and Asheville; which, after some conversation between Messrs. Walton, Fleming, and Hayes, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Farmer, a bill to incorporate Silico Division, No. 131, S. of T., Henderson county, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Fonville, a bill to incorporate La Fayette Division, No. 22, S. of T., Onslow county, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Hayes moved to take up the bill for the relief of the purchasers of the Cherokee lands, and make it the special order of the day for Thursday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fleming and Mr. Hayes each made a personal explanation with reference to certain matters that had occurred yesterday. Mr. Hayes asked to be excused from further service on the select committee on Cherokee lands. Several gentlemen expressed themselves as having entire confidence in the gentleman from Cherokee, and thought, from his intimate acquaintance with the situation of the purchasers of Cherokee lands that he was the most proper person to be on said committee. Mr. Hayes then withdrew his application to be excused from further service on said committee.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the Report of the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

CONVENTION QUESTION.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order of the day was taken up, being the bill reported from the committee on amendments to the Constitution, in favor of Equal Suffrage. Mr. Fleming moved to postpone the special order until Wednesday next, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Rayner moved the bill to amend the Constitution of the State, introduced by him some time since, as an amendment to the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. Foster moved the bill presented by him with his minority report, as an amendment to the amendment offered above.

Mr. Foster said in substance, that the subject of amending the Constitution was one of deep interest, and he thought it his duty now to give his reasons for the plan he had proposed. As a member of the committee charged with the consideration of this subject, he had been compelled to dissent from its action, and to present his views in a minority report. This was not a party question, but one entirely above party, and he deprecated all party animosity in its discussion. This was a legislature in which party feelings should be forgotten, when all should unite as North Carolinians to promote the interest and protect the honor of North Carolina. None of the important questions before the Legislature could be made party measures.

Mr. F. went on to say that the committee presented rather a singular front. The majority had reported against all the propositions referred to them but one—that of equal suffrage; yet the Chairman was in favor of the bill he proposed, and another member of the committee besides himself had submitted a minority report. Three out of the five members actually dissented from the report of the majority. He went on to compliment the member from Craven, [Mr. Stevenson,] for his gallant defence of the North Carolina Rail Road; they united in sentiment in that, and he was sorry that he had not seen proper to sign this minority report with him.

He then proceeded to examine the question in point. First, do the people desire a change in the Constitution, and if they do, what changes do they demand? Second, in what way shall these changes be effected? He gave it as his own opinion that the people of North Carolina do desire a change of their Constution. He based his opinion upon the movements of gentlemen on this floor. Various propositions to amend the Constitution had been offered by different gentlemen of the House of Commons, and it could not be doubted that changes were desired by their constituents. Yet some doubted, and he respected that doubt. He defied any man to come to a correct conclusion from the results of party elections. He thought individuals usually adhered to their party even if they did not entirely endorse the views of a majority of that party. Isolated individuals were carried along by the majority. He had framed his bill, therefore, so as to respect the doubts of certain men. He proposed to submit it to the people whether they would have a Convention or not.

He next took up the modes in which amendments to the Constitution may be made. Two modes were available—one by legislative enactment, the other through a Convention. The advocates of the first say that it is the mode pointed out by the Constitution itself, and that it is a cheap mode. He thought it was not expedient to adopt that plan at this time, and he denied that it was the cheapest.

Mr. Foster then alluded to a certain statement made in his minority report from the committee that the people of North Carolina had never lived under a Constitution of their own making. The first Constitution was established by a Convention held in 1768, the delegates to which were chosen by electors who possessed 50 acres of land. In 1776, another Convention was held, a majority of delegates to which were monarchists. The people of North Carolina lived under this Constitution until 1835, when a *limited* Convention was held to remodel it. He asserted that the people of North Carolina never had had a Constitution of their own making. The people were sovereign, and it was a right that they should say under what kind of a Constitution they would live. If their Representatives did not allow them to exercise this right now, his word for it they would demand it in thunder tones.

He was in favor of submitting the question to the people, because it would have a tendency to stop agitation. The first dissolution he said would be the dissolution of fraternal ties between one portion of the State and another. No people would continue to respect a Constitution which every little politician makes a hobby of to ride into power on. The amendment of equal suffrage which the majority of the committee had reported in favor of, might be adopted, but the agitation would go on. Other amendments are demanded by the people. He wished to set the matter at rest forever. The people could express their opinion at the ballot box at the election in August next, without costing them a red cent.

Mr. F. went into a calculation with respect to the cost of the two modes of amendment, and asserted that it would cost three times as much to amend the Constitution by Legislative enactment as by calling a Convention. He continued by saying that he knew some sectional feeling prevailed on this question, and he feared an under-current was at work to defeat the measure he advocated. He called upon gentlemen to come up, and discuss his plan on its merits alone. The Representatives of the people here should not permit this matter to bring about a sectional collision. He scorned to occupy the position of a little faction; he believed that it was the proper way to amend the Constitution, by calling a Convention. This question was one, by the side of which party questions sink into insignificance. He deprecated all party and sectional feelings in its discussion.

Mr. Wilson then moved to divide the motion, and to take the question first on striking out. Mr. Erwin moved an adjournment, which was not agreed to. After some little conversation, between several gentlemen, the further discussion of the subject was postponed for the present, to be called up at some future day.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill to amend the act making real estate assets, with an amendment, and recommended its passage. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Eaton, from the same committee, presented a written report against the passage of the bill for the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people, which was laid on the table, and the bill and report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, from the same committee, reported against the passage of the bill requiring prosecutors to pay the costs in certain cases, &c.—On motion of Mr. Erwin the bill was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, recommending the rejection of the bill to prevent free persons of color from owning or carrying fire arms; the bill was rejected.

Mr. Saunders stated that it was now discretionary with the County Courts to allow free negroes to use fire-arms, and the committee saw no necessity for any change in the law.

Mr. S. from the same committee, reported in favor of the bill extending the authority of the Commissioners of the town of Franklinton; the bill passed its second reading.

Also, against the bill for the relief and benefit of the Clerks of the County Courts; the bill was rejected.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and other matters relative thereto:

1. That the committee be authorized to open negotiations with the old stockholders as to their liabilities to the State, and for which suits are now pending in Wake Superior Court.

2. That they further inquire as to the expediency of disposing of the said Road to said Stockholders, or to such other persons as may be disposed to contract for the same.

3. That they further inquire as to the expediency of re-organizing said Company with a capital of seven hundred thousand dollars, one moiety of which shall be owned by the State, estimating her present interest at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars—the other part to be taken in whole or in part, by the old Stockholders on condition that the State shall release from their present liabilities, all such as shall subscribe an amount equal to what they may have held in the old Company.

4. That the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars thus subscribed, shall be expended in putting said road in complete order with heavy T iron, or iron equally good, and that within a reasonable time; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of the passage of the bill to facilitate the collection of rents, with an amendment. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on Claims, reported the resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Montgomery county, and recommended its passage; the resolution passed its second reading. Also, in favor of the resolution for the relief of the Clerk of the County Court of Chowan, which was read a second time.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back to the House two memorials concerning the restoration of Robert Rogers and Stephen McMahon to the rights of citizenship, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Report concurred in.

Also, in favor of the bill to amend the act of 1848-'9, providing for the inspection of provisions with an amendment. The amendment was concurred in and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 14, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Shepard presented the memorial of the Society of friends in Perquimans County, praying that the sale of spirituous liquors at or near Newby's Bridge Academy, be prohibited. Referred to committee on Education and Literary Fund.

Mr. Pender introduced a bill to incorporate Keystone Chapter, No. 19, in the town of Plymouth. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Bunting,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the practicability and expediency of so amending the law respecting the payment of debts due from insolvent estates by executors and administrators, that the fund in their hands may be applied to all such debts, *pro rata,* without reference to their dignity, and without the power in such executors and administrators by confession of assets, voluntary payment, or otherwise, to give a preference to any of such debts over others; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Courts, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill relating to mills, reported the same back, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to establish a new County by the name of Witherspoon. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

BANK AT WASHINGTON.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Washington was then taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Bower suggested an amendment to the effect that the names of the stockholders be filed, at stated periods, in one of the Departments of State, so that the public might know who they were.

Mr. Washington said there was no objection to this amendment; and after some conversation between him and Mr. Bower, the bill was so amended as to provide that once in twelve months the names of the stockholders shall be filed in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Hoke suggested an amendment, providing that the officers of the Bank should not be allowed to borrow at any time from the Bank, more money than their salaries would amount to during the year. He said that experience had shown that in most of the instances in which Banks had failed, these failures were owing to the large sums borrowed from them by their officers; and he wished to guard against insolvency in this institution by some provision preventing this habit of borrowing on the part of the officers.

This amendment was opposed by Messrs. Gilmer and Joyner. Mr. Joyner was of the opinion that if any amendment of this sort was adopted, it would impede the formation of the Company, and might affect the Bank injuriously, even if it should go into operation.

Mr. Cameron thought that some provision of this sort ought to be adopted; and he suggested a modification of Mr. Hoke's motion to the effect that the Directors should be allowed to borrow no more than the amount of their stock in the Bank.

Mr. Hoke preferred that these officers should be prevented from borrowing at all from the Bank; but as he was not disposed to embarrass the friends of the measure by what they might regard as an extreme course, he was prepared to accept the modification suggested by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Gilmer thought Mr. Hoke might let the friends of the bill manage it in their own way. The Senator from Lincoln would doubtless vote against the bill any way, and such being the case, he thought he ought not to seek to clog it by amendments.

Mr. Hoke said he reserved to himself the right, in the first place, as a Senator, to offer amendments to bills whether he was for them or against them; and in the second, if his amendments were adopted, to vote for the bills or not, just as he might decide, on their passage. He should seek, on every occasion, to make any bill which might come up for his consideration, as perfect as he could by amendments; and then, if the bill passed against his vote, he should feel that he had performed his duty in regard to it.

Mr. Joyner again addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment. He repeated his conviction that if the amendment prevailed, the institution could not go into operation.

Mr. Eborn said the proposed Bank was needed at Washington. It would be highly beneficial to that section of country, and he hoped the bill would pass. He knew but little about such institutions, and could not tell what would be the effect of this amendment; but he would rather see the bill killed at once by an open vote, than have its efficiency destroyed by clogs and difficulties in the way of amendments.

Mr. Shepard spoke at some length in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the bill. He concurred with the Senator from Halifax that the amendment would defeat the operation of the bill. He argued that there was no good reason for this amendment, as all the Legislature could desire in this regard was to make the holders of the notes of the Bank safe, and this was done in the most ample manner by a provision in the charter which bound the individual stockholders in double the amount of their stock for the redemption of the notes.

Mr. Washington said there was a similar provision in the charter of the Merchant's Bank at Newbern. Heavy damages were recoverable by noteholders against that Bank, in case it suspended; and the fact that that Bank had gone through every momentary crisis without suspending specie payments, was doubtless mainly attributable to this provision in its charter. He could see no reason, under the circumstances, for this amendment. He feared it would impede the operations of the Bank, and impair its usefulness.

Mr. Speight said he thought we had enough Banking capital already in the State. If this bill passed, our Banking capital would be some four millions of dollars, all together; but as it appeared to him that such an institution was needed in Washington, and as he had much confidence in the friends of the measure, who were pressing it so earnestly, he thought he should vote for it. He offered a substitute for the pending amendment, providing that the President and Directors should not borrow, at any one time, or be indebted to the institution at any one time, more than $5,000.

The substitute for the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Courts doubted the policy of increasing our Banking capital. It was now four millions—this would justify a circulation of eight millions, and this, he thought, was an abundance. Washington had already a Branch of the Cape Fear Bank, in which the State was interested; and if this Bank was established it would rival the Cape Fear institution, and, to the extent of its operations, diminish the profits of the latter, and consequently the State's revenue derived from it. This was no time to do any thing calculated to diminishthe State's revenue. If the people of Washington needed an extension of Banking operations, he would vote to authorize the State Bank to establish an Agency there, and he would also vote to request the Cape Fear Bank to increase its accommodations; and if such a course on the part of these Banks promised to be profitable, he had no doubt they would adopt it. But if, from any cause, these Banks could not accommodate those who were asking for this institution, notwithstanding he doubted the propriety of increasing our Banking capital, he inclined to the opinion that he should vote for the bill.

The Speaker here announced the special order of the day, being the Preamble and Resolution of Mr. Joyner in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Mr. Joyner spoke at some length in favor of his proposition, and on his motion the Resolution was amended and *adopted,* and a select committee of five appointed to prepare a bill to carry out the object of the Resolution. The committee consists of Messrs. Joyner, Speight, Jones, Canaday, and Bynum.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the vote of the Senate on yesterday, rejecting the Resolution providing for furnishing the halls of the two Houses, was reconsidered; and, on motion of Mr. Washington, the Resolutions were laid on the table.

The Washington Bank bill again came up for consideration, when Mr. Gilmer spoke at some length in favor of the bill, and was briefly answered by Mr. Courts.

Mr. Haughton then spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Courts; after which the bill, as amended, passed its second reading, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bower, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of B., Caldwell of M., Cameron, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Richardson, Rogers, Sessoms, Shepard, Speight, Washington, Willey and Woodfin—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Berry, Barrow, Bunting, Canaday, Clarke, Collins, Courts, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Sherrod, Thompson, Wooten and Williamson—17.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Yadkin, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, together with sundry memorials relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the Senate adjourned until Monday morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the select committee to consider so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad—Messrs. Saunders of Wake, Amis, Martin, Montgomery, and Cherry.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Erwin presented a petition from citizens of Asheville praying a change in the act incorporating that town, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills. Also, a memorial praying the repeal of the Revenue Act of 1848-'9 imposing a tax on hog and horse drovers, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Gordon, a petition praying the erection of a new county by the name of Williams, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. Also, a petition praying the legalization of the marriage of Nathan H. and Sedilla Gambill, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, two memorials praying the passage of an act to improve the road between Lexington and Mocksville, which were referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Douthit, a petition from citizens of Wilkes county, asking a public road to be laid off from Harvey Ellers' to the Lewis Fork Meeting House, which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the bill to exempt certain lands from execution, known as the homestead bill, was taken up and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Railroad, running from Clarkesville in Virginia to Ridgeway in North Carolina, which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Barnes of Northampton, the bill to authorize the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company to issue bonds, was taken up and put on its third reading. Mr. Rayner offered an amendment, which after some conversation between Messrs. Saunders, Rayner, and Barnes, was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Wake, the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company was taken up, and read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the vote by which the bill concerning the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad was passed, was reconsidered, when Mr. Avery offered a further amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order for the day was taken up, being the bill introduced by Mr. Wiley to appoint a general Superintendent of the Common Schools of North Carolina.

Mr. Wiley said he did not intend to make a set speech, but he was anxious that this bill should have a hearing at an early period of the session, as he feared more exciting topics would at a later day engage the attention of the House. He should like to have been relieved from the duty of explaining the bill, but he found it had been devolved on him. He had taken great pains to inform himself on the subject of Common Schools, and had examined the most approved systems, of the Northern States. He said that the New England States, unworthy of imitation as they were in some respects, were to be commended for the great attention they had paid to Common Schools. He held that it was right to go any where to seek for information.

Mr. W. said, all were satisfied that there was a radical defect in the School system of North Carolina. That defect was it had no head; it was a body without a soul. The system now marked out by law was generally good, but it was radically defective

because no agency was employed to put the system in operation. He thought it would be wisdom on the part of Legislators not to make any material alteration in the system at this time. The people were just beginning to understand it. If, after the appointment of a general superintendent and a fair trial of the system, it proves not to be a good one, it can be abolished altogether.

Mr. W. went on to say that the Legislatures of North Carolina were very careful about laying taxes, and he thought it right to scrutinize very closely every measure designed to increase taxation. He had framed his bill so as not to run counter to this feeling. He thought that the salary of the superintendant might be raised without levying any new tax, or reducing the Common School Fund. The chairman of the Board of Superintendants in each county is now allowed 2½ per cent on all moneys passing through his hands. The labors of the Chairman, who acts as Treasurer, are very small, and would not occupy ten days in the year. In some counties the Chairman receives for his services as much as $180 per year. He proposed to reduce the pay of the Chairman to 1½ per cent on all monies passing through his hands, except in those counties, about five in number, where he now receives less than $30. This would be a saving of about one per cent on the whole sum appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State. The 1½ per cent. would be sufficient renumeration to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents, and he pledged himself that they would be willing to perform the duties for that percentage. The State now distributes about $100,000 annually; the counties raise by tax as much more; one per cent saved would exactly make up the salary of the Superintendent—$2,000. He said that the fund was small, but it was quite sufficient to give every child in North Carolina a good English education; it would send every child to school three months in every year. The smallness of the fund was a strong reason in favor of its economical management; and the most effectual means to secure such economical management, he thought, was to appoint a general superintendent.

A crying evil was the constant change of text books. A new book put into the hands of a child is all mystery to him. By changing books every session, a child makes little or no progress. The cost to the community for school books is immense. It would be the duty of the superintendent to prescribe what books should be used. It might not be possible to use the same books throughout the State, but the same books might be used throughout any one county. A uniform system of text books, even if it be indifferent, is better than none at all.

Mr. W. said it would be duty of the superintendent to receive returns from every county in the State, and see that the Board of Superintendents accounted for all the moneys they received. The sum of $85,000 is now in the hands of the Chairmen of the Board, besides *an indefinite* amount in the hands of former Chairmen. The bill under consideration makes it the duty of the superintendent to institute suits against these persons, and provides for strict accountability hereafter.

He said that it had been objected that a superintendent could not go into every county of the State in a year. He thought there was no necessity for going into more than one-third of the counties in each year. The bill made it the duty of the superintendent to submit a report biennially.

Mr. W. went into a brief history of common school education in North Carolina, and explained the causes that had retarded the progress of education. Within the last ten years a very great improvement had been made. He believed that there ware 40,000 children now at school throughout the State. He concluded by an appeal to the Legislature to go forward and perfect this system. The professional men of the State are well educated, but the education of the farmers, mechanics and miners was very deficient.

Mr. Walton offered an amendment which was adopted, providing that the salary of the superintendent should not be paid until he had received a certificate stating that the duties of his office had been performed.

Mr. Ruffin said the labors of the Chairmen of the Board of Superintendents are very small, and instead of occupying ten days, hardly took more than ten hours in a year. The compensation of 1½ per cent was quite sufficient. He suggested that the portion of the act of last session, authorizing each county to appoint a county superintendent should be repealed.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, expressed himself under deep obligations to the gentleman from Guilford for his able remarks on the subject under consideration. It showed what a man could do when he directed his attention to one subject and studied it carefully. He had paid but little attention to it himself, and he returned thanks to the gentleman from Guilford for the information he had laid before him. He was satisfied that a superintendent of the common Schools should be appointed. Mr. S. made some remarks relating to the use of the School fund by some of the Chairmen of the Boards. He said it was a *trust fund*, and whatever profits were made from it, belonged to that fund, and not to the individual who had it in possession. If the Chairmen had speculated with the money in their hands, they could be compelled to disgorge the profits of the speculation.

Mr. Erwin moved an amendment, that the school fund hereafter shall be distributed according to the number of white children between the ages of five and eighteen years.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, begged the gentleman from Buncombe to withdraw his amendment. He hoped that he would bring it up at some other time, and not attach it to this bill.

Mr. Erwin said he had introduced the amendment with no idea of withdrawing it. If it prevailed he was willing to sustain the bill. If the school fund was not divided so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number, he thought the appointment of a Superintendent would do little good towards perfecting the system.

Mr. Fleming said he was an advocate of the white basis but he should vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Buncombe at this time, because it would embarrass the bill. He was prepared to vote for the basis of distribution proposed by the amendment, when it was presented as a distinct proposition on its own merits. He should oppose all amendments calculated to embarrass the bill.

Mr. Leach of Davidson said he should vote against the amendment although in favor of the principle. He was anxious that the bill should pass.

Mr. Erwin could not perceive how his amendment would clog the bill. The bill was designed to remedy defects in the common School system, and the present basis of distribution he thought, was the very first defect that should be remedied.

Mr. Cherry remarked that a bill to carry out the object proposed by the amendment was already before the House, and he thought it would be best to go into the discussion when that was taken up.

Mr. Avery moved to lay the bill on the table, promising to call it up whenever the gentleman from Guilford desired it. Not agreed to.

Mr. Taylor made some characteristic remarks against the amendment, and in favor of reducing the salary to $1,000.

Mr. Dargan hoped that the gentleman from Buncombe would withdraw his amendment. He could not sit by quietly and see this attack made on slave property.

Mr. Jones moved an adjournment, which was carried, and the House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 17, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Courts from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported against the memorial praying for the emancipation of Lewis Williams, a slave. Report concurred in.

Mr. Bower, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a memorial in relation to granting licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, reported adversely thereon, and asked to be discharged from its consideration. Agreed to.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Kelly presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Robeson County against laying off a new County by the name of Witherspoon. Referred.

Mr. Willey introduced a resolution in favor of John Reddick, late Sheriff of Gates County. Referred.

Mr. Grist introduced a bill to make a road from Rutland Creek to Matamuskeet Lake, through the State lands, in order to bring them into market and make them more valuable. The bill and accompanying memorial were referred to the committee on Education and the Literary Fund.

Mr. Banting, a bill authorizing the citizens of the town of Clinton to elect commissionaries for said town. Referred to committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to incorporate the Ringgold Guards—the bill to incorporate Hanks Lodge No. 128—the bill to incorporate a Female Academy in the town of Hamilton—the bill to incorporate Windsor Female Academy—the bill to incorporate Franklinsville Academy—and the bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Washington, were read the second time and passed. The bill to amend the act of last session incorporating Antioch Academy—the bill to incorporate Cool Spring Tent, No. 263 of the order of Reckabites—and the bill to repeal the act of last session, providing for the support of a system of international literary and scientific exchanges, were read a second time and passed. The bill relating to mills was read a second time and rejected.

The Senate was informed by the House that the latter body had passed the bill authorizing the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company to issue bonds, with amendments, and asking the concurrence of the Senate in said amendments. Concurred in.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the Resolutions and Reports before the Senate on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Haughton took the floor and spoke at some length on the nature of the federal government and against the right of secession. He took the ground, however, that if the fugitive-slave law was repealed, or essentially modified, the people of this State ought to resist or rebel; and he said that in such an event he would go as far as any man in maintaining the rights of the State. He was understood to oppose the minority and to advocate the majority Report on Slavery. He was opposed to taxing articles the produce of free States, because this tax would fall on our own people, and might divide us here at home; he preferred total non-intercourse to this policy. His plan would be, to inform the free States, by solemn legislative resolve, that we will vote them no more Tariffs for protection so long as they continue the agitation of the Slavery question.

We presume Mr. Haughton will write out his Speech at length for publication.

After he had concluded Mr. Gilmer obtained the floor, when on motion of Mr. Washington, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Person of Northampton, presented a memorial asking a repeal of the act of 1846–'7 redistricting the State of North Carolina, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. W. McNeill a memorial from citizens of Lumberton, praying that the Legislature will not incorporate that town, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Poole offered a bill relating to the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace of Pasquotank; referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Montgomery, a bill to incorporate the town of Graham in the county of Alamance; referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Brogden offered a series of resolutions relating to repudiation, &c., which will be given in the next number of the Standard.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Granville Plank Road Company, and on the bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Oconeechee Plank Road Company, which were read the second time. An amendment was adopted to each bill limiting the profits to twenty five per cent.

Also in favor of the bill to amend the Charter of the Yanceyville and McDowell turnpike company, which, after amendment, passed its second reading.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, from the same committee, reported back a memorial from citizens of Forsythe county, praying an alteration in the Charter of a turnpike running to the Virginia line in Ashe county, with a bill to carry out the wishes of the petitioners, which was read the first time.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Private Bills, reported in favor of the passage of the following bills: A bill to incorporate Fayetteville Division, No. 2, S. of T.; a bill to incorporate Logan Lodge, No. 121, Ancient York Masons, Jamestown; a bill to incorporate Muchuena Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., Warrenton; and a bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of Wentworth; which passed their second reading. Also asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to improve Upper Little River in the County of Cumberland, and moved its reference to the committee on Internal Improvements, which was agreed to.

Mr. Caldwell from the same committee, reported in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate Ocean Wave Division, No. 60, S. of T., Washington, which was read the second time.

Mr. Williams, of Mecklenburg, from the committee on the Library, reported a bill to repeal the act of 1848–9, relating to Scientific and Literary exchanges, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the committee on Finance, reported against the bill introduced by Mr. Sanders, of Johnston, defining the revenue act of 1848–9, which report was concurred in. Also, against the passage of the bill to impose a tax on capital invested in slavetrading sail vessels, &c., which bill was laid on the table. Also, against the bill repealing the tax on hog and horse drovers.

Mr. Person gave the reasons which had induced the committee to recommend the rejection of the bill. Mr. Dargan spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill. Pending its consideration, the hour of 12 arrived, and the special order of the day was then taken up, being the resolutions on slavery reported from the majority of the committee on that subject. After some discussion the special order was postponed until Monday, a week from this day.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the report of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep river Navigation Company. Also, a message communicating the report of S. Moylan Fox, relating to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, both of which were sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The first unfinished business was then taken up, being the *report* from the committee on *amending* the Constitution, with the amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Rayner and Mr. Foster. On motion, its consideration was postponed, and the bill to appoint a general superintendent of the common Schools taken up.

The question was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Erwin to distribute the school fund according to the number of white children.

Mr. Dargan opposed the amendment, and the bill; Mr. Willey replied, Mr. Erwin and Mr. Webb sustained the amendment at length.

Mr. Avery offered the following amendment:

"That so much of the act passed in the year 1840–'41, which provides that the school fund shall be distributed among the several Counties in this State according to federal population be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter the proceeds of the fund set apart for purposes of education in this State, and known or designated as the school fund, be distributed among the several Counties in this State according to the free white population in each county; and that the Literary Board shall determine the number of free white inhabitants in each county by reference to the census returns made next before the time appointed for each semi-annual distribution of said fund."

Mr. Erwin said that this amendment was in substance the same as the one offered by himself, and he therefore withdrew his own.

Mr. Avery desired to address the House on this amendment, but a general wish being expressed to take the vote, he gave way.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Avery, and lost—yeas 38, nays 77, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Bogle, Caldwell of R., Caldwell of G., Campbell, Cockerham, Douthit, Drake, Erwin, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, Foster of D., Foster of W., Gordon, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Cleaveland, Locke, Love, Marshall, McKoy, McLean, McMillan, Person of M., Russell, Scott, Sharpe, Sheek, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Stowe, Thornburgh, Walton, Waugh and Webb—38.

NAYS.—Messrs. Amis, Barco, Barnes of Northampton, Barnes of Edgecombe, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cherry, Clanton, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Fonville, Hackney, Harrison, Herring, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of New Hanover, Hill of Caswell, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McClees, W. McNeill, N. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Northampton, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Saunderson, Sherard, Sherrill, Simmons, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Wiggins, Williams of Green, Williams of Mecklenburg, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—77.

Various motions were made to adjourn, &c. but the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Erwin moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, which motion prevailed—Yeas 78, Nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, Barnes of Edgecombe, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Caldwell of Rowan, Campbell, Cockerham, Dargan, Dickinson, Douthit, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, Fonville, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Gordon, Harrison, Hayes of Cleveland, Herring, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Locke, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McLean, McCleese, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Sanders of Johnston, Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Shinpock, Simmons, Sloan, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Williams of Greene, Williams of Mecklenburg, and Wilson—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Amis, Barnes of Northampton, Blow, Bogle, Caldwell of Guilford, Cherry, Clanton, Cotton, Davidson, Drake, Dunlap, Eure, Hackney, Hayes of Cherokee, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of New Hanover, Hill of Caswell, Jerkins, Leach of Davidson, McDowell, McKoy, McMillan, Montgomery, Person of Northampton, Pigott, Poole, Rayner, Ruffin, Russell, Saunders of Wake, Siler, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburg, Tripp, Wiley, Winstead, and Winston—38.

The House then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY

Of the Committee on Slavery, submitted to the Legislature of North Carolina, on Wednesday the 11th instant.

The minority of the committee, to whom was referred sundry resolutions upon the subject of negro slavery and federal relations, in addition to the resolutions agreed on by the committee, ask leave to report to the Legislature additional resolutions, to which they request their assent:

The minority believe that the time has arrived when it becomes a matter of imperious necessity, both for the salvation of the Union, and the correct administration of the General Government, that the States should ascertain distinctly whether they have any rights, or whether the tenth section of the amendments to the Constitution meant nothing, and should be considered as meaning nothing.

It cannot be denied, that since the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, there has existed two parties in the country, one contending, that said Constitution delegated only certain enumerated and defined powers, and that all the powers, incident to sovereignty, which were not therein granted, were reserved to the States respectively; the other party contending that the Government created by that instrument was a consolidated Government, with no limits to its power out its sovereign will and pleasure. Although in the career of ambition, and strife of sectional interests, these great landmarks of party may have been forgotten for a time, or partially obliterated, still, in the opinion of the undersigned, they cannot be overlooked, without great danger to the people, and a final overthrow of our republican system of Government. To the neglect or forgetfulness of the limited character of our Government, are solely to be attributed our present difficulties and dangers. When we regard the vast extent of the American Union, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, embracing in its wide domain individuals of every habit and nation, and every variety of interest, it requires very little political sagacity to foresee, that if we acquiesce in the doctrine that the Government at Washington is all powerful, and that the States have no rights, we will very soon erect an imperial tyranny under the form and outward show of a Republic. Let us regard for a moment what would be the condition of the slaveholding States under a consolidated Government.

A consolidated Government must always respond to the wishes of a majority of the aggregate mass of the whole people of the United States. And can we doubt what that wish is now, or shortly will be, upon the subject of slavery? If we do, we must shut our eyes to the numerous signs which are visible in every part of the political horizon. It is said, Congress will never interfere with slavery within the bounds of a State! Even suppose we could have the most undoubted assurance of this fact, there are means of annoyance and destruction of this institution without venturing within the limits of a State, which an all powerful and consolidated Government can easily put into operation. The individual right of resistance to tyranny, or revolution, was certainly not all that was meant by our complicated theory of Government; if it was, a great deal of useless labor was taken to express a right we enjoy in common with the poorest slave, or the humblest worm which is trod upon—the mere robber's right—

"That they should take who have the power,
And all should keep who can."

It would be an humble boast of our experiment in the science of Government to admit, that it meant nothing more than this.

The wise men who framed our Government, were not only lovers of liberty, but they established certain checks and balances with a hope of preserving and perpetuating that liberty, and among the chief and most efficient of these, were the rights reserved to the States, in their organized communities as political powers. The true question then for us to decide is this, does the State of North Carolina, as an organized political community, possess the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, in case the General Government wilfully omits or refuses to fulfil her constitional obligations, or in order to protect her citizens against an unconstitutional or oppressive act of the General Government; and for the purpose of making that protection effectual, can she command the undivided allegiance of all the inhabitants within her territory?

Unless the people of the State possess this right, and have not surrendered it by the Constitution of the United States, it is sheer folly to talk of their reserved rights—they have none, and the sooner it is known, the better it will be for all parties concerned. This right was undoubtedly intended by the framers of our theory of Government as the great safety valve of the Union—the only means by which it could be preserved, and prevented from rushing, upon one hand, into consolidation, to the destruction of our liberty; and upon the other, into insurrections and domestic violence, destructive of all order.

It is said by many, who admit the right to exist, that it is imprudent *now* to assert it. The minority cannot perceive any imprudence in asserting it; but on the contrary, they believe, that its distinct and unequivocal avowal, will do more to settle our difficulties, and awaken the whole North to the danger she is bringing upon the Union, than all the resolutions of resistance and rebellion we can pass. The majority of the people of a State will never consent to withdraw from the Union, except upon the most solemn deliberation, and the fullest conviction, that such a step is the only resource left them to protect their rights from intolerable tyranny and oppression.

Among the few subjects which could possibly induce a State to withdraw from the Union, negro Slavery stands preeminent. This institution forms the substratum of southern society. It is so intimately connected with our social and domestic relations, that its destruction, or material injury, would not only produce universal poverty, but overthrow States. This vast institution is unknown to a majority of the States of the Union, and is regarded with hostility by a majority of the people of those States; certainly then, if any question can ever arise, of sufficient magnitude to call into action any reserved powers, which may exist, for the preservation of the Union and protection of the people, this question is one.

The minority believe it is a grievous error and a bitter sarcasm against the honor and justice of the people of the United States, to assert, that the exercise of this power would necessarily destroy our Union. The Constitution of the United States makes provisions for its amendment; should any one State determine to withdraw from the Union, before taking that step, she would doubtless inform the rest of the States, and the world, of the reasons which had induced her to take so solemn and important a position. Would it not then be the interest, as well as the duty, of the other States, so to amend the Constitution of the United States, as to dissipate all such fears, and remove the danger which had forced the withdrawing State from the Union? We are continually amending State Constitutions; why is it we cannot amend the Constitution of the United States? Is that the only instrument of the kind which is so perfect that it cannot be amended? Let the constant agitation and discussion of its powers answer the question. Upon this slavery question alone, why should not the Constitution be so amended, as to calm the fears of the Southern people, and place it beyond a doubt, that Congress never would, in any manner, attempt to interfere with it, nor deny to the southern States their rights as equal members of the confederacy? No doubt, a State, previous to withdrawing from the Union, would propose to the other States such amendments to the Constitution as she might think her safety required, and it would be for the other States to decide whether such amendments were unjust or could not be assented to.

But certainly it is unworthy of American wisdom and experience to say, this constitution cannot be amended, or that we cannot trust the justice and fairness of our countrymen with the task of amending it. The non-slaveholding States certainly, could not object to settle this question forever, and place it for all future time beyond the reach of political agitation, unless they intend hereafter, when might makes right, to avail themselves of a doubtful or contested power for some injurious purposes.

Should the State of North Carolina admit that she has no right under any circumstances, to withdraw from the Union, but must rely for her protection upon what has been called her natural rights, and resort to rebellion or insurrection, she releases thereby her own citizens from all allegiance to obey her commands; for, if she has parted with all her sovereignty, she has no claim to obedience in such an emergency. She may raise the standard of revolt, and collect around her banner all the disaffected and discontented, but in doing so she admits she is guilty of treason, and all who follow her fortunes may share the fate of traitors. In all civil conflicts "the king's name is a tower of strength," and the soldier is doubly armed, who believes that his cause is not only just, but lawful.

The right to withdraw from the Union, as a last appeal to the justice and forbearance of the other States, the minority believe is not only indispensable for the safety of the States, but is in strict conformity with our theory and form of government, and was so understood and meant by its framers; else, why was the tenth amendment attached to the Constitution, which expressly reserves to the States all powers not granted? This amendment was attached to the Constitution at the instance of those States which, by their acts of ratification, expressly required it, and among them none were more urgent than Massachusetts. That State ratified the Constitution with this proviso: "That it be explicitly declared, that all powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid Constitution, are reserved to the *several States to be by them exercised.*"

What these reserved powers were, or how they were to be exercised, the minority cannot apprehend, if the ultimate right herein insisted on, is denied or abandoned.

The minority will not insult the understandings of the members of the Legislature, by an argument to convince them, that the right herein contended for is very dissimilar from nullification, nor can it be confounded with that doctrine, except by individuals who are willing to deceive the people to aid their selfish and sinister purposes.

In conclusion, the minority, for fear of misapprehension, beg leave to state, that they propose the following resolutions, with no view of advocating or urging disunion; on the contrary, they yield to none in their sincere attachment to the Union of the States. They believe the Constitution of the United States, honestly and fairly administered, the greatest triumph of human intellect and virtue, but that in order to insure the objects for which it was ordained, it should be administered with the same justice and forbearance towards the weaker members of the confederacy, with which it was established. When, however, it ceases to pursue the glorious objects of its institution, and is seized upon by a dominant majority to insult and oppress a smaller portion of the confederacy, the only refuge from intolerable tyranny and oppression will be found under the banner of the several States.

With the view, therefore, of asserting the rights of the States, and convincing the world, that the people of North Carolina do not deny a primary allegiance to their native State, but as an ultimate resort, will rally around her banner in the hour of trial and danger, as the ark of their salvation, the minority propose the following Resolutions, and ask their adoption:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them, on the other, a strict fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community, have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the people, in convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary to protect their property or persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the General Government, or whenever, by the failure of the General Government to fulfil her Constitutional obligations, the people of the State may deem such a step necessary, in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and protection guarantied to them by the Constitution of the United States; and in such an emergency, a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY T. CLARK,
WM. B. SHEPARD,
G. W. CALDWELL,
W. W. AVERY,
SAM'L. J. PERSON,
SAM'L. N. STOWE,
MARCUS ERWIN,
W. J. BLOW,
Joint Committee.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA.

The steamer America, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning. She brings Liverpool dates to 30th November. Brown & Shipley's circular reports a depressed cotton market, and will decline ⅛ to ¼;—for Orleans 7⅞, for Mobile 7¾, for Uplands 8⅝, Middling 7⅛ a ⅜. The Havre cotton market on the 28th November was dull, and sales were small. The Liverpool corn market also was dull. Sales of Baltimore and Philadelphia flour at 23s. 6d. Indian corn slightly advanced. Provisions dull.

There is a greatly increased agitation in England and Scotland in regard to the anti-Popery movement. The Daily News asserts that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make penal the holding of English titles by the Catholic clergy. Lord Beaumont, a Catholic nobleman, has taken the field against the measures of the Pope, and maintains that his appointment of English bishopricks is derogatory to the Crown, and at variance with the constitution.

Immense meetings denounced the aggressive policy of the country, and in some cases have led to serious riots, especially at Berkinhead, where a meeting was attended with the wildest riots since the days of the Reform Bill. The magistracy and police were compelled to flee before the mob.

A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Halifax, (England)—loss of life unknown, but supposed very great. The latest news from Germany is in no respect more pacific, nor are affairs less critical and complicated than for two weeks previous to the sailing of the America.

JACKSON, Mississippi, November 30, 1850.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE—ADJOURNMENT. The bill calling a State Convention, to be held on the second Monday of November next, and directing the members to be chosen at the election on the first Monday in September, passed the Senate by a vote of 23 yeas against 9 nays, and the House by a vote of 54 to 40. A supplemental bill giving the Governor power to call the Convention together at an earlier day, in the event of certain proceedings by Congress, was introduced and passed in the Senate, but was lost in the House, under the rule requiring resolutions to lie over one day.

Both houses adjourned *sine die* this evening, at nine o'clock.

ANOTHER GREAT FLOOD IN THE DAN. On Saturday last Dan River rose to a height seldom ever before witnessed—it lacked but five or six feet equaling the great fresh in August last, when the water rose 37 feet above common tide. The low grounds on the Dan were completely submerged, and the back water from the River reached to the sills of Country line Bridge at this place. Fortunately the flood did little or no damage—the crops on the low grounds had been gathered and housed at a proper distance from the river and, unfortunately, the flood in August left no Bridges on the Dan to "stand the hazard of the die." *Milton Chronicle.*

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer to our columns to-day for full reports of the Legislative proceedings from Wednesday last, up to Monday evening inclusive. Our Weekly paper of this date contains the proceedings from Tuesday the 10th to Monday the 16th, together with Mr. Shepard's Speech on Slavery.

It will be seen that the question of Constitutional Amendments was before the House on Friday last. It will probably come up again during this week. We hope the friends of Equal Suffrage will promply vote down these propositions for a Convention. The people have not called for a Convention, nor do they desire one. The amendments sought can be attained by Legislative action; and if they are not, *leading Whigs will be responsible for the failure*. Let that be remembered.

It will also be seen that Resolutions have been submitted in the Senate and House, by Col. Joyner and Gen. Saunders, having for their object the improvement of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

On Saturday the bill establishing a Bank in Washington, Beaufort County, passed the Senate after some debate, by a vote of 29 to 17. In the House, on the same day, the bill introduced by Mr. Wiley, to appoint a Superintendant of Common Schools for the State was considered, and that gentleman addressed the House in its support in an able and interesting manner. On Monday, after some debate, and after the two Houses had voted down the proposition to divide the School Fund according to white population by a large majority, the bill itself was indefinitely posponed by a vote of 78 to 38.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Resolutions on Slavery came up as the special order. Mr. Haughton spoke at some length on the subject, and Mr. Gilmer has the floor for Tuesday. We understand the House has postponed the consideration of the Slavery question until Monday next. The whole matter is now before the two Houses. We hope the Senate will act this week, and that next week the House will follow the example of that body. We repeat, again and again, in the name of the people, that *action* is the word.

THE REGISTER AND GEN. SAUNDERS.

The Register, *as an Internal Improvement paper*, has certainly pursued a strange course towards Gen. Saunders. Up to the time that gentleman became a candidate in this County, that paper did him justice on this subject; but as soon as his party called him into their service, the Register changed its policy and substituted misrepresentation and attempted ridicule for candor and fair dealing. That paper thus left the inference on the minds of its' readers that it attached more importance to party triumphs than to the advancement of the Internal Improvement cause; and this inference, from all that we can learn, has settled into a permanent conviction with many members even of the Register's own party.

The Editor of the Register, judging by his recent course, appears to have been somewhat chafed and stung by the remarks of Gen. Saunders, in relation to that paper, a few days since in his Speech on Mr. Bridges' Resolutions. We are not surprised at this. The Editor was no doubt conscious that he had done that gentleman gross injustice, and he *felt* his remarks; but it is proper that he should be informed that Gen. Saunders did not refer to him personally, but to his paper, and to those malignant (Whig) spirits who have been stimulating him in his course towards that gentleman. We have no wish to enter into any controversy as between that paper and Gen. Saunders. That gentleman, we are confident, desires no controversy with that paper, on this or any other subject. He has a right, however, to expect simple and strict justice; and so far as we are concerned, we shall see to it that he gets it. That is all his friends ask or desire for him. His merits, of themselves, are great enough. His fame belongs to the State, and it will brighten while partizan attacks upon his character and motives will be forgotten.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

We learn that at the late meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, held in this City, no final conclusion was arrived at in relation to the location of the Road. The estimates and surveys, we are informed, were not fully made up, and no final action could, therefore, be had in this respect. We presume that the route will be determined on at an early day, after which arrangements will of course be made, without delay, for putting the Road under contract.

We learn that Maj. Gwynn, the Chief Engineer, who was in attendance, gave it as his opinon—formed after an examination of the whole line, and after mature consideration—that the three millions provided in the charter, will be fully sufficient to construct the work.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. J. H. Means has been elected by the Legislature Governor of South Carolina. The vote stood, Means 88, Pickens 67, scattering 5.

In the Senate, on the 13th instant, a bill appropriating $300,000 for military purposes, was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote.

On the same day, in the House, Speeches were delivered on the Slavery question by Messrs. Ayer, Torre, Seabrook, Harrison, and Lawton.

The debate upon the Slavery question would, it was thought, terminate on the 14th.

GEN. SAUNDER'S SPEECH. We expect to lay before our readers, at an early day, the remarks of Gen. Saunders, written out by himself, on the Resolutions of Mr. Bridges in relation to the Central Rail Road. His engagements have been so pressing, of late, that he has had no opportunity thus far to prepare them for the press.

We hope other gentlemen who participated in this debate will write out their remarks. We will publish them with pleasure, as we can find room for them.

We published in our last the majority Report of the Committee on Slavery, submitted by Gen. Saunders, and also Resolutions on Slavery offered by Messrs. Hill and Rayner.

We publish to-day the minority Report of the Committee, submitted in the Senate by Mr. Clark, and in the House by Mr. Avery, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The proceedings of the Southern Rights Meeting in Chowan shall appear in our next. The Resolutions are strong and to the point. They have been laid before the Legislature.

We shall commence a series of numbers in our next issue, on the Slavery question, addressed to the Legislature, over the signature of "Pedee." Other communications on hand, shall have place at as early a day as possible.

No Telegraphic Despatch to-day.

CONGRESS has transacted no business of general importance during the past week. The Slavery question has not been touched in debate, since the violent Speech of Mr. Giddings on the proposition to refer the President's Message. Horace Greely, speaking for Seward and the Freesoilers generally, has advised a suspension of operations for a time; but the "snake is scorched—not killed." Horace says nothing can be gained *at this time* by agitation, and that if it be kept up the "cotton lords" *may* dissolve! He begins to find that the Southern people are in earnest.

These "agitators" are only, however, "biding their time." We may expect them soon to renew their infamous work. It is important, therefore, that the Southern States should at once *speak out and define their positions.*

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

RALEIGH, December 13th, 1850.

At a called meeting of the Intendant and Commissioners held this evening, a full Board being present, viz: W. D. Haywood, Intendant, E. B. Freeman, S. W. Whiting, J. Primrose, T. R. Fentress, S. Burns and E. Smith, Commissioners.

A communication from the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company being laid before the Board, asking permission to run the Road through the streets of the City; upon due consideration thereof it was unanimously

Resolved, That the North Carolina Rail Road Company be, and they are hereby permitted to locate the Road upon either Harget or Lane Street, through the City, or otherwise through its Corporate limits, upon the following conditions: That the Road shall be graded as nearly as possible on a level with the Street through which it passes, and the Company shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the City Authorities may prescribe concerning the passage of Trains through the City, and make and keep in repair good and sufficient crossings at all intersecting streets.

By order, B. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, December 14. Bacon 10 cents; cotton 12 to 12⅝ cents, and somewhat unsettled after the America's news; corn 82 to 92 cents; fodder 80 to $1 per hundred; lard 9 cents; manufactured tobacco 20 to 40 cents; wool 15 to 16 cents per pound; coffee 13 to 14 cents; flour $5 25 to $6; tallow 8 to 9 cents.

PETERSBURG, December 13. Tobacco at from $8 50 to $20, according to quality; cotton 12 to 12¼ cents; wheat 100 to 109 cts.; corn 60 cents; bacon, hog round, 9 cents.

CHARLESTON, December 14. Sales of 1400 bales on yesterday, establishing 12¾ cents for fair. Corn 75 cts.; flour, Baltimore brands, $5 25 to $5 50.

SAVANNAH, (GA.) December 12. There was a moderate demand yesterday for Cotton, and the sales amounted to 652, at the following particulars: 41 at 12½; 12 at 12⅝; 384 at 12¾; 52 at 12⅞, and 163 bales at 13 cts.

MACON, (GA.) December 11. *Cotton.* The market is rather inactive, and sales are generally made from 12½ to 13½—very little selling over that price.

MARRIED.

In Lenoir County on the 5th instant, by Willis Pipin, Esqr., Mr. Abram N. Armanie of Newbern, to Miss Winfield, daughter of the late Thomas Rouse, Esq.

On the 28th of November last, by the Rev. John F. Ellington, Mr. Daniel B. Ingram to Miss Indiana Bridgers, all of Johnson.

In Edgecombe county recently, Mr. Joseph Barnes, of Nash county, to Miss Elizabeth Exum, daughter of John Exum, dec'd.

In Tarborough, on the 5th instant, by Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Rev. Dr. Drane, of Wilmington, to Mrs. Caroline Hargrave, daughter of Theo. Parker, dec'd.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

A. H. RAY, J. A. RAY, } *Principals.*

Miss E. W. CURTIS, Instructress on Piano and Vocal Music. Miss R. S. FAIRALL, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Calisthenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed.

THE Spring Session of 1851, (the 17th under the present Principals,) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will be devoted to the interests of this Institution—Mr. Ray having relinquished a profitable and successful Male school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be.

The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenditures of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State; and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources, that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown; and throughout the community there has been almost uninterrupted good health.

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting forth in detail the government, course of studies, text books prices, &c. will be issued soon, and sent on application to all who may feel interested in the minutiæ of the School Economy which will be observed and practised here. By order of the Board,

T. K. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

Louisburg, Dec. 13, 1850. 846—3t.

Somerville Female Institute,

AT LEASBURG, CASWELL, N. C.

THE next session of this School will be opened the first Wednesday in January, on the first day of the month. The course of studies is extensive and about the same as in our female Colleges. Probably there is no community in which a school could be located for the training of youth, that exerts so little of unfavorable influence and affords greater facilities for forming virtuous principles and correct habits of life. A philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient to illustrate most of the principles in these sciences, is connected with the school. There is also a library of well selected books to which the young ladies have access, and they are encouraged to spend their time not devoted to study in reading useful books.

Terms per Session, of Five Months.

Board in my own as well as in most of the families in the village and neighborhood, at $8 per month.

Tuition in English, according to advancement, from $10 to $15.

Music, including the use of the instrument,	$20
Drawing and painting, each,	5
French, Latin and Greek,	5
Needle work, free of charge.	

SOLOMON LEA, *Principal.*

Leasburg, December 7th, 1850. 846—4t.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Spring Session of 1851, will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The location possesses the advantage of health and excellent Society. The subscriber is well know to the public, having, for several years, had charge of a large and flourishing School at Midway. Thorough and systematic instruction will be given upon all subjects usually taught in Academies of the highest grade. Students desiring it, will be prepared for an advanced class in College. All reasonable efforts shall be made to elevate both the intellectual and moral character of the Students.

TERMS:

Tuition in the Classical and higher English and Mathematical Branches,	$15	per Session.
Common English branches,	10	" "
Board with the Principal,	8	" month.

T. M. JONES, A. M., Principal.

December 18, 1850. 14—3t.

Legislative Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of a law authorizing Calvin J. Rogers, late Sheriff of Wake County, to collect arrearages of taxes due him in that capacity.

December 17, 1850. 13—1t.

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:
Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca,
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines,
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

NOTICE.
Important Sale in Johnston County.

THE Subscriber having, at November Sessions, A. D. 1850, of Johnston Court, qualified as Administrator of James Tomlinson, deceased; hereby give notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands, against the said James Tomlinson, dec'd., to present them to him for payment, properly proven within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to said Intestate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Subscriber will, on Thursday, the 19th of December next, and from day to day, until the sale is closed, offer for sale at the late residence of his Intestate, under an order of said Court, the following Negro Slaves: Anderson, aged fifty odd years; Nancy, his wife, still older; Jincy, still older; David, some 25 or 30 years old, (these Negroes have been recently purchased by my Intestate for the purpose of selling again,) and also the following personal and perishable property, to wit:

Some 30 Bales of Cotton,

if it can be ginned in time; 200 Barrels of Corn and a large lot of Fodder, a new road Waggon, some 10 or 12 Horses and Mules, one first rate Saddle Horse, some fifty Head of Fat Hogs, and a number of out Hogs, all Stock of Cattle, one good yoke of Oxen, one Carriage, all the Household furniture and farming utensils, and many other things unnecessary to mention.

Said sale on nine months credit, and Bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

B. H. TOMLINSON, Admin'r.
November 29th, 1850. 845—w2w.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.
Elizabeth Hyman and others, *vs.* Simmons Burnett Adm'r. and others—Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore, and Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D., 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 16, 1850. (Pr adv $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Oct. Term 1850.
Patsey Harrell and others *vs.* George W. Hyman, Ex. and others—Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and Wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore and Minerva, Marion, William W. George W. and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for the said Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W. George W. and Hugh Hyman to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston on the second Monday of January next and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 12, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.
Nancy Ward against W. W. Ward and others—Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thos. J. Ward is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Thomas J. Ward to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
October 16, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.
Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
November 30, 1850. 11—3m.

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
November 27. 9—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,	Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt.	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and	Powder and Shot, and Lead
Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE,
GEORGE T. COOKE.
April 9, 1850. 807—

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

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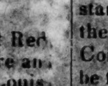
LIVERY STABLES



THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the wey of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 sor Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all octs, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.
November 9. 842—

Negro Clothing.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, to incorporate Crane's Creek Burial Ground, in the County of Moore.

December 7, 1850. 13—1t.

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 26. 839—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. July 22, 1850. } 836—

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, that we have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

BIBLICAL RECORDER OFFICE FOR SALE.

ON the 30th instant, I will sell at the late Residence of the Rev. Thomas Meredith, the Press and good will of the Biblical Recorder, including the type, fixtures, Printing apparatus, &c.

The Recorder, as the organ of the Baptist Denomination of this State, has been long known as a religious paper of high character and extended patronage.

W W. VASS, *Adm'r.*
December 5, 1850. 11—ts.

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Colman's Letters.

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 839—

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American Book of Church Music, by Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb. Also, The Home Altar—an appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use, by the Rev. Charles F. Deems. H. D. TURNER

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Medicine Gasses

WITH the Tea and Tablespoon full graduated, which every family should have, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—td.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of *a nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout in Pints. Just recieved at the Drug store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.,

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Over-coats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.

November 9. 840—

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by appplying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 28th of December, 1850, will be rented to the highest bidder, for the next year

THE STORE HOUSE

formerly occupied by Spencer and Timberlake. Terms made known on the day of rent.

LUGENIA M. SPENCER.
Franklin Co., Nov. 30th, 1850. 9—td.

English Mustard.

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 21, 1850. 8—tf.

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sell on as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere

O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in

WARRANTING

their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 llbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.
Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of CIGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES*, which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.
Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837-3m.

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new*.

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—ly.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts. of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

THE CRY IS "EVER ONWARD!"
PYFER & CO.
The Old and Imperishably renowned Prize Sellers,
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have for years been dispensing large and handsome Prizes to their Correspondents have never had such a propitious month as the month of November has proven

IN THE WAY OF SELLING PRIZES!

And they feel assured that the month of December must far surpass any proceding one as the schemes are

Unusually Rich, Brilliant and Dazzling,

Now is the time for speculators to invest with a full certainty of unbounded success.

You that would have your pockets well lined on

CHRISTMAS HOLLIDAYS

Do not neglect to seize the present opportunity of securing to yourselves that much coveted object—MONEY. Which may be obtained by the trifling outlay of a $5 or $10 bill in some of the following splendid schemes.

Grand Lotteries for December, 1850.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2	2 $15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
4	2 of 25,000	75 Nos	19 drawn	10	40 00
5	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
12	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
14	52,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	15	48 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
19	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
26	22,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	61,370	78 Nos	12 drawn	25	100 00
03	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
31	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.
Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the

Largest and best Houses in the U. S.

affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 19th, 1850. 838—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives,
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels,
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons,
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs,
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains,
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10,
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses,
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs,
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead,
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords,
Prime green and black Tea,
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct 30th, 1850. 839—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dowlays and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct 28, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment,
Good and Common Vestings,
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass,
Bed Blankets, various sizes,
White and Black Cotton Wadding,
Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Booters,
Ladies Booters,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Booters,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine,

For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Job Printing,
Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office